omy the results of experiments in which he injected fluid into the tissues of cancerous uteri. Without pressure the fluid at once oozed from the ulcerating surface. Sections through the organs showed that the muscular tissue which appeared to be healthy was generally infiltrated with leucocytes, while the vessels were destroyed. The reason why patients with this condition do not suffer from profuse and fatal hemorrhages is doubtless due to the frequent spasmodic contractions of the muscular tissue.

Ovarian Extract in Epilepsy.—TOULOUSE and MARCHAND (*La Gynécologie*, June 15, 1899) report five cases of epilepsy which seemed to be directly dependent upon amenorrhœa or the climacteric, one being post-operative. No ill effects followed the use of the remedy, while the diminution in the number and severity of the epileptic attacks was marked. Two young women who had long suffered from amenorrhœa menstruated within five weeks after the treatment was begun. The report is in general favorable.

Stypticin in the Treatment of Uterine Hemorrhage.—NEDERODOFF (*Bibliotheca Wratcha; La Gynécologie*, June 15, 1899) reports twenty-six cases in which the drug was used in the treatment of hemorrhage due to various causes. He began with less than a grain, increasing the dose to six grains. If administered hypodermatically, from one and one-half to two grains were used daily. No bad effects were noted in any instance. The writer concludes that stypticin has a distinct hæmostatic action, especially in metrorrhagia, which is not due to the inciting of uterine contraction. It seems to act rather upon the central nervous system (vasomotor). Stypticin is a pure hæmostatic, and has no effect on the morbid condition which causes the hemorrhage.

LAVIALLE and RUYSSEN (*Der Frauenarzt*, June 16, 1899) think that stypticin is closely allied to hydrastinin in its physiological action upon the central nervous system. Its hæmostatic effect is doubtless due to lowering of the arterial pressure, so that the formation of thrombi is favored. Excessive doses in animals cause complete muscular relaxation and slowing of the respiration, followed by overstimulation and death from tetanus.

Primary Cancer of the Vulva.—SAND ("Inaugural Dissertation," *Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1899, No. 27), from a study of cancer of the vestibule, arrives at the conclusion that trauma is the starting-point of the disease. He believes that masturbation is one of the most frequent causes.

FRANCKE (*Virchow's Archiv*, Band cliv.) analyzed twenty cases of malignant disease of the external genitals, four being primary.

KOPPERT (*Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1899, No. 27) reports twenty-five cases of primary cancer of the vulva from the Jena clinic. He finds that the disease begins most frequently in the labia majora and vestibule, epithelioma being the prevailing type. The condition of the inguinal glands is of vital importance. Those about the seat of the growth should be removed at the time of operation if they are enlarged. Pruritus is the most common symptom in the incipient stage.

The prognosis is very unfavorable. Thorough excision of the growth and affected lymph-glands offer the only means of relief.

OBSTETRICS.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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A Case of Repeated Cæsarean Section, with Transverse Incision.—In the *Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1899, No. 27, LUDWIG reports the case of a patient upon whom Cæsarean section by transverse incision had been practised because of a rhachitic pelvis. The result of the first operation was successful, the patient making a good and rapid recovery. She soon afterward became pregnant, and the same operation was repeated at full term.

Upon opening the abdomen slight adhesions were found between the parietal peritoneum and the mesentery, and a very slight adhesion between a small bit of mesentery and the fundus of the uterus. The womb was opened in the old scar, and the child and placenta were easily extracted. There was very little bleeding; the uterus contracted well, and the patient made a rapid recovery.

This case gave opportunity to examine the conditions existing after this form of Cæsarean section. It was interesting to observe that there were no adhesions between the anterior surface of the uterus and the abdominal wall, and the womb could be opened in the scar of the first operation without difficulty.

Wounds of the Fœtal Eyes Occurring During Labor.—In the *Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1899, No. 27, CRAMER contributes a paper upon this subject.

He reports the case of a multipara who had a contracted pelvis complicating disease of the hip-joint. Labor was induced, the forehead presented, and the forceps was applied as well as possible to the sides of the head, the edges of the blades bearing upon the outer edges of the orbits. The child was delivered with considerable difficulty.

Soon after its birth bleeding occurred from the left eye. Upon examination a depressed fracture of the left side of the forehead was found, and crepitation was discovered about the middle of the left orbital arch. Upon opening the eyelids the cornea soon collapsed, and the fracture of the outer table of the skull had apparently torn the sclera. Under antiseptic precautions these wounds healed without infection. The eye, however, was lost through absorption of its liquids and collapse of the chambers of the eye.

The writer quotes the principal papers extant upon the subject, which show the accident to be a rare one. It is ascribed in this case to the contracted pelvis, the unfavorable presentation, and the necessity for applying the forceps in the manner described.

[The editor recently had under observation in the Jefferson Maternity a case of hemorrhage from the conjunctiva, which at first sight was suggestive

of possible traumatism. On examination, however, this was found to be impossible, and the reason for the hemorrhage was evidently in the condition of the child's blood. The case was referred to an ophthalmologist, and the child ultimately recovered with the preservation of the eye. A similar accident to the one reported by the writer is sometimes seen after version in highly contracted pelves. It is, however, rare in these cases, and should very seldom happen under the use of the forceps.]

A Study of Fœtal Development by Means of the Röntgen Rays.—In the *Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1899, No. 34, BADE gives the results of the examination of ten specimens to determine the length and development of the fœtus at different periods of gestation. The Röntgen rays were used to determine the presence or absence of bone. The period of development of these specimens varied from eight to ten weeks.

The first specimen was but 3 cm. long, and weighed 2 grammes. There was no trace of bony tissue on using the Röntgen rays. The second specimen was 3.4 cm. long, and here faint shadows were obtained of the cranium, the upper and lower jaw, the clavicle, the upper extremities of the humerus, radius, and ulna, the lower extremities of the thighs, and some of the first ribs. In the third and fourth specimens the same portions of the skeleton were found as in the second. This was a case of twin embryos, and in addition traces of the vertebræ could be observed. The fifth was 7.1 cm., and showed less signs of ossification than in the preceding. The sixth was 9 cm. long, and the formation of bone was far advanced, especially in the fingers and skull. Faint traces of the bones of the ears could be seen. The seventh, eighth, and ninth, whose lengths were greater by 1 cm., showed formation of bone in the pelvic bones, and a better development of the shafts of the long bones. The tenth specimen was 14.5 cm. long, and gave shadows of all the skeleton except the third, fourth, and fifth tarsal phalanges, and was also remarkable for the narrowness of the bodies of the vertebræ.

Rupture of the Uterus and Hysterectomy.—At a recent meeting of the Obstetrical Society of Vienna, LUDWIG showed a patient who had recovered from rupture of the uterus, treated by hysterectomy (*Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1899, No. 34). The patient was a multipara, and was in labor, with breech presentation. The physician in charge attempted to extract the child by pulling upon the feet, when the head became separated from the trunk. On admission to the clinic an extensive rent was found in the lower part of the uterus. Abdominal section and hysterectomy were at once performed, the patient making a good recovery.

In the discussion Schauta stated that he had performed a number of these operations, with unsatisfactory results. He ascribed death in these cases to septic infection, and stated that if this were present the patient would surely die, whether operated upon or not. A second danger was hemorrhage, which could usually be controlled.

Chrobak ascribed death in these cases to anæmia following hemorrhage, and not to septic infection. Braun had not seen good results following abdominal section, and had ascribed death in such patients to anæmia and sepsis together. Rapid heart-failure was usually seen. Ludwig regarded

the recovery of the patient as remarkable and most satisfactory, in view of the fact that she was carried a long distance to the hospital and that the intestines were found in the uterus and had undergone considerable compression through uterine contraction.

DERMATOLOGY.

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The Nosological Value of Eosinophilia and the Elimination of Eosinophilous Cells by the Skin.—LEREDDE (*Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie*, 1899, No. 4), at a recent séance of the Société Française de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie, expressed the opinion that the existence of eosinophilia associated with the excretion of eosinophilous cells by the skin—the union of the two being necessary—was proof that pemphigus foliaceus and pemphigus vegetans are forms of one and the same blood disease, the type of which is the dermatosis of Duhring. These affections are only skin diseases secondarily; they are essentially forms of a blood disease due to the reaction of the hæmatopoietic organs, especially of the bone-marrow. This reaction may be produced under the influence of multiple intoxications of heterogenous or endogenous origin, transient or lasting.

The Cutaneous Para-tuberculosis.—J. C. JOHNSTON (*Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases*, July, 1899) concludes from his studies that there exists a class of cutaneous diseases analogous to the para-syphilodermata, which may be designated para-tuberculoses. They are not in themselves tuberculous, but they develop and flourish on a tuberculous soil. They may be divided into three groups: scrofuloderms, tuberculoderms, and dyschromias. The scrofuloderms are pure pyodermias, by which characteristic they are separated from the tuberculoderms, which are only accidentally pustular. The tuberculoderms include a variety of affections, ranging from erysipelas perstans to lichen scrofulosorum, which are toxæmias. The points upon which the right of a disease to admission to this category rests are as follows: absence of tubercle bacilli, occurrence in scrofulous patients, a pathological anatomy comparable to that recognized for tuberculosis, and, finally, experimental production of the disease by infections of tuberculin.

On Chronic Primal Dermatitis.—E. HEUSS, of Zürich (*Monatshefte f. prakt. Derm.*, July 1, 1899) describes a case of chronic dermatitis due to contact with primula obconica. A characteristic feature of dermatitis due